

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTY."

VOL. VIII. NO. 10.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1859.

WHOLE NO. 390.

Business Directory.
John T. Stokes,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the County of York, for the Constables of York and Peel, Conveyancer, &c., &c., c. w.
June 3, 1859. (f-16)

W. HOLLEY,
CONVEYANCER AND LAND AGENT,
Commissioner in the Queen's Bench,
Office on Yonge Street.
Aurora, 25th May, 1859. (f-17)

J. SAXTON,
WATCH and Clock Maker, Main Street Newmarket.
All kinds of Watches and Clocks repaired in order, and Warranted.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. (f-32)

WILL DEPOSITORY.
BILLS and Testaments can be had at Society's prices, upon application to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible Depository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel.
Newmarket, March 26, 1856. (f-10)

GEORGE D. HUTCHCROFT,
Wagon, Carriage & Sleigh Maker,
MAIN STREET NEWMARKET. All Orders executed with Despatch.
Newmarket, Pe 1. 6th, 1856. (f-viii)

New Wagon and Carriage Shop.
THE undersigned respectfully intimates to his friends and the public generally that he has lately opened a
WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP,
In his new premises, Situated Street, near the Catholic Church, where he has prepared to execute all orders with the greatest care, and with neatness and despatch.
Call and examine the work and hear the prices before purchasing elsewhere.
ROBERT MURRAY.
Newmarket, May 29, 1856. (f-17)

DR. BENTLEY,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
NEWMARKET.
Office—Water Street, foot of Main Street.
Feb. 20, 1857. (f-3)

ARMSTRONG HOUSE,
ADJOINING THE RAILWAY DEPOT.
And nearest House to the Steamboat Landing,
COLLINGWOOD.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, PROPRIETOR.
July 3, 1857. (f-22)

Just Printed,
AND for Sale at this Office, Blank MARSHAL CARDS, adapted to the use of Ministers of all Denominations. Price is per dozen, or 633d per 100.
Newmarket, March 26, 1857. (f-37)

RAILROAD HOTEL,
NEWMARKET.
THE proprietor having again resumed the above HOTEL, respectfully intimates to the travelling public that the premises have undergone thorough repair, and he is now prepared for the reception of guests. The BAR contains liquors of the best brands; and the bar tender will supply.
JAS. FORSYTH.
Newmarket, Oct. 14, 1857. (f-37)

PURE COD LIVER OIL,
Can be Obtained at
Dr. NASH'S Medical Hall,
NEWMARKET.
HAVING just received a large supply; also, the Genuine Monks' Indian Root Pills, Holloway's Ointment, and Pills, Radway's Relief, Pain Expeller, Panicle's Venereal, Goodness Worm Tea, Peasey's Pills, Vegetable Antibilious Pills, Eye Salve, Cherry and Lung Wort and Cherry Pectoral. The above are warranted genuine from the respective proprietors.
Newmarket, March 25th, 1858. (f-6)

PRESENTS, PRESENTS.
JUST RECEIVED, at this Office, a splendid assortment of BOOKS, STATIONERY AND FANCY ARTICLES, suitable for Christmas Presents. No charge for inspection, call and see.
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, Nov. 25, 1858. (f-10)

SELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL.
ON and after January 10th, Miss Hooper, wife of Rev. Joseph Hooper, will prepare children under 16 years of age, (with her own little boys) for the more advanced schools.
For Terms, &c., apply at her residence, Main Street.
Newmarket, Dec. 29th, 1858. (f-46)

S. M. JAYLE,
Barrister and Solicitor in Chancery,
VICTORIA HALL—TORONTO.
BRANCH OFFICE in Newmarket conducted by J. L. DUNN, Esq.
Newmarket, Feb. 24, 1859. (f-17-30)

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS.
A DAY Blank Account Books, such as Ledgers, Job Books, &c., ruled for Double and Single entry, Greatly cheap. Apply at
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, November 29th, 1859. (f-11)

Business Directory.
John T. Stokes,
ARBITRATOR, &c., &c., &c., Canada West, Sharon, Jan. 25, 1859. (f-51)

GEO. HUGHES,
COMMISSIONER for taking Affidavits in the Queen's Bench, for the Counties of York, Peel and Simcoe, Conveyancer, &c., &c., c.
Bromsville, April, 1857. (f-14)

T. Bishop & Son,
BRICK-LAYERS, Plasterers and Stone Masons.
Dealers in Lime, &c., &c.
Main Street, Newmarket, May 7, 1857. (f-14)

A. DOULTREE,
HARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Newmarket.
Newmarket, Oct. 25th, 1855. (f-30)

R. MOORE,
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney, Conveyancer, &c., Office in the New Court, House, next to the County Council Office, Toronto.
Toronto, June 5, 1857. (f-37)

JOHN R. JONES,
BARRISTER-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, &c., Office in High Buildings, corner of Yonge and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.
Toronto, June 20, 1855. (f-37)

NORTH RICHARDSON,
CONVEYANCER, Land Agent, &c., Commissionary in the Queen's Bench, Office in the Court, Prospect St. Patents of Inventions procured.
Newmarket, 1855. (f-1)

INTERNATIONAL.
Life Assurance Society of London,
Capital—Half-a-Million Sterling.
ROBERT H. SMITH,
Agent.
Newmarket, Nov. 3, 1855. (f-41)

DR. PYNE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has REMOVED to his new premises on Galloway Street, opposite the Woolen Factory, where he may be consulted at all hours, except when absent on professional business.
Newmarket, May 14, 1856. (f-15)

DR. HACKETT,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, &c.
RESIDENCE—Prospect Street, (Garbitt Hill).
Newmarket. (f-16)

ROBERT BRODIE,
BUILDER, &c.,
Returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the
ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
and when required, has all Materials. Shop on Water Street.
Newmarket, Oct. 9th, 1855. (f-36)

E. D. ROGERS,
JOINER AND CARPENTER.
In returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed during the past few years, respectfully intimates that he is now prepared to contract for the
ERECTION OF BUILDINGS,
and when required, has all Materials. Shop on Water Street.
Newmarket, Sept. 21, 1857. (f-31)

WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN,
BARRISTER and Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Office—No. 10, Toronto-st., second door south of Post Office, Toronto, c. w.
November 4th, 1859. (f-38)

RYAN & HALL,
CIVIL ENGINEERS,
AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS.
Office—Newmarket, County of York.
JOHN RYAN. S. W. HALL.
December 23, 1856. (f-38)

Dr. J. HACKETT,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
RESIDENCE—MAPLE. (f-27)

A. J. McCracken,
CARRIAGE MAKER.
In tendering thanks for past favors, he now intimates to his friends that he has on hand a general assortment of
CARRIAGES,
Which, for neatness and durability, cannot be surpassed in
WESTERN CANADA!
All Work Warranted. Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner.
Newmarket, July 1st, 1859. (f-11)

W. BOWDEN,
Carpenter, Joiner, Cabinet and Ventilation Maker.
Blind Maker.
Main St. Newmarket.
ALL orders respectfully attended to, and charges moderate.
Newmarket, Aug. 18, 1858. (f-28)

Hides! Hides! Hides!
THE Subscriber is prepared to pay CASH for Hides.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Dec. 9th, 1859. (f-43)

Business Directory.
Mr. ESTEN,
NOTARY Public, Provincial Land Surveyor, Conveyancer, and Agent for the Life Association of Montreal.
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.
December 1st, 1859. (f-38)

UNITED FIRE & UNITY
GENERAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS,
OF ENGLAND.
Capital, £2,500,000 Sterling.
J. W. MARSDEN, Agent, Newmarket.
Oct. 23, 1859. (f-38)

David G. Howey,
House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental Painter.
MILLS ST., NEWMARKET.
SHOP—Adjoining Wright's Hotel, where orders will be received and promptly executed.
Newmarket, Oct. 27, 1858. (f-37)

Razors, Scissors and Knives,
GROUND and set, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms, by
G. A. WALLACE.
Barber Shop,
2 Doors North of H. W. Bogart's Store, Newmarket, November 10th, 1859. (f-39)

Lessons in Music.
MISS SMITH, Organist of the Congregational Church, gives instruction on the Piano Forte and Melodeon.
RESIDENCE—BALMAIN PARK.
Newmarket, November 10th, 1859. (f-39)

SIMPSON & DUNSPAUGH,
No. 35, King-st., East Toronto.
IMPORTERS, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Spirit, Tinning, Patent Dryer, Zinc Paints, Artists' Materials, &c., &c., c.
Toronto, July 20th, 1855. (f-23)

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Chartered by Act of Parliament.
Capital 100,000.
Home Office Toronto.
President, L. C. GILSON.
Vice President, THOS. HAWORTH.
DIRECTORS: GEORGE MITCHELL, JAMES DUFFY, WALTER MACFARLANE, M. P. HAYES, ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor, ROBT. STANTON, Sec'y, & Treas'r.
The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will give particular attention to parties desiring effecting Insurance, &c.
THOMAS NIXON.
Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854. (f-2)

Pure Liquors and Rich Wines.
THE attention of Medical Men, Physicians and Connoisseurs is requested to the stock of—
Hennessey's Brandy,
Rich Old Port,
Holland's Gin,
Fine Tasty Whiskey,
Dublin Porter, &c., &c., c.
For Sale by the Subscriber.
JOHN BENTLEY.
Main Street, Newmarket, June 24, 1857. (f-21)

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!!
THE Subscriber, in addition to the Stock of Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, &c., purchased from Mr. Cawthra, which he is selling at greatly reduced prices, is constantly receiving a
NEW STOCK,
purchased in the best market, which he offers at a small advance.
JOHN BENTLEY.
Main St., Newmarket, June 25, 1857. (f-21)

Just Received,
AT the "New Era Office," a general assortment of Pens, Penholders, Pocket Inkstands, &c., together with a large Stock of Note, Letter, Foolscap and Fancy Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., &c.
Newmarket Aug. 11, 1858. (f-18)

CAKES! CAKES!
CAKES of all description, can now be had cheap, at the Newmarket Bakery, nearly opposite the Era Office.
W. LEADBETTER.
Newmarket, Dec. 3, 1858. (f-45)

G. Mortimer,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
AURORA.
A FRESH supply of Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, &c., &c., c.
Aurora, March 16, 1859. (f-5)

J. AYLWARD, J. P.,
CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., c. Office at Queenville, East Gwillimbury.
Queenville, April 20, 1859. (f-10)

LOOK HERE.
If You Want a Good
CARRIAGE,
CALL AT
A. J. McCracken's,
Where you can always find a superior article, with all the latest improvements, including a
SELF-OILING BOX.
Lately patented, which prevents the necessity of greasing the wheel to oil your Carriage. Simple in its construction—can be easily attached to Wagons or Carriages, at a small cost.
Call and examine, and satisfy yourselves of its utility.
Newmarket, March 22, 1859. (f-11)

W. C. ADAMS,
Doctor of Dental Surgery.
HAS commenced practice at his Rooms, No. 66, King Street East; where he may be consulted in all cases relating to his profession.
Give particular attention given to the regulation of children's Teeth.
ALL work Warranted.
Toronto, June 5th, 1859. (f-21)

MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS,
O the undersigned, on hand for sale. Apply at
NEW ERA OFFICE.
Newmarket, June 9, 1859. (f-11)

Poetry.
For the New Era.
The Queen's Birthday 1859.
BY DAVID WILLIAMS.

May Heaven favor Britain's Throne,
The Crown upon Victoria's hair;
Her name on land and sea be known,
Her peaceful banners in the air.

Her ships as doves that woo for peace,
Triumphantly may sail the seas;
Her honor and her name increase,
May Britain have such joys as these.

Year after year add to the crown,
That now our blessed Monarch wears,
And every anxious day comes down,
Thou on the crown of Britain bears.

May Britain's Throne on pillars stand,
That France, our nations, can remove;
Victoria's blest sea and land,
And many dubs her sceptre hold.

Her banners are forever bright,
For liberty's her leading star;
She's like a bride that's ever right,
And blest the nation in her care.

May every year add to the crown,
That bears upon her head;
And nations round give her renown,
For freedom, she has fought and bled.

It is our due to give her praise,
Victoria is her royal name;
May she long live, and see good days,
And over kindred nations reign.

Sharon, May 24th, 1859.

SONG.
BY MRS. L. L. DENNIS.

My lips are light, as the gentle wind
That sweeps the wild bird's nest;
My heart is free as the summer sea,
With its ever-heaving breast;
I know no care, for all things wear
A happy smile to me—
As I roam at will by the mountain rill,
Or recline on the cool dewy clime.

I never know the gloom of sorrow
Or pain for pleasure that's past;
But enjoy each day, for they soon pass away
And youth will not always last;
In the merry glade or the forest shade,
I know the whole day through,
And gather flowers from my bowers,
Fresh with the sparkling dew.

Gaily I trip where the wild lilies tip,
On the lofty mountain's summit;
Or, with my complete, in the cool retreat
I bathe in the crystal fountain;
Life's but a toy—and so I enjoy
The hours that fleet along;
And come what may, I welcome each day
With a smile, and a joyful song.

Literature.
The Poisoned Arrow.—A Story of Frontier Life.

BY CAPT. M. D. ALEXANDER, U. S. A.
CHAPTER II.
(Continued.)

Four months had passed away ere Harry was again able to leave the mounds where he had reposed in an utter prostration. The fever had at last left him but he was very weak. Altwahwa had clung to him with a singular devotion, and had been true to her promise. Aided by a couple of aged squaws she had brought him from the very gates of death. We had her now, after the lapse of so many weeks, still by his side, either administering some restorative or sitting at his feet listening to strange stories of the white man's home.

"You will soon leave the wilderness," sighed the maiden, "and I shall see you no more. Four months have passed since I saw you—they have been happy days to me. But you must part. Look from this door upon the scene without. Already the leaves are withering and dying in the cool autumn blasts. Ere long the storm king will ride upon the wind, and wrap the earth in its cold embrace. You will go to meet the warm hearts that watch you, while Altwahwa will grow cold as the snow. The winter will blight her very heart."

Harry turned from the contemplation of the landscape to the bright eyes of the fair child of nature beside him. He read in their dark meaning, words that sent the warm flush to his cheek. His arms rested upon her shoulders and encircled her neck, joining his hands he pressed her to his bosom.

"Altwahwa," he whispered, "I love you, and you must never leave this spot. Be mine, and here let me live and die."

"Wahpetta tells me that our warriors are in pursuit of a white man, who is urging his horse towards the crossing here. Let us go forth for we may save him."

"It may be my brother!" exclaimed Harry with a smile, as they passed hand in hand out into the forest. Soon the pursuers and the pursued appeared in the distance. Harry at once recognized in the white man his brother.

"It is he! It is Barton. Heaven! he will be killed!"

"Not so. He is my brother now!" answered the maiden proudly, "and not one of our tribe dare molest him."

"Stop, brother! Barton, do you not know me? It is your brother Harry that calls."

Although the rider heard the voice and recognized it, he could not check his steed until he had fairly reached the edge of the river. Altwahwa placed herself directly in the way of the pursuers, and with a motion bade them pause. A short parley ensued, at the end of which the Dacotahs turned their horses' heads and rode back from whence they had come.

Barton soon made known to his brother the various events that he had passed through as he had followed for months the trails of the different tribes of Indians in search of the lost one, until his hopes died out, and he turned to retrace his steps; how he had been met by those who were following him, and had to run for his life.

Harry Newton and his Indian bride lived to see a flourishing town grow up upon the spot where they first met, for he never left her in life.

The Human Mind.
A strange, but beautiful work is the human mind; a mysterious, incomprehensible volume, which you may always read, but never finish. The greater the exertion to exhaust, the more full and replete it becomes. A musical instrument giving forth a variety of sounds. Touch its chords tenderly, and deliciously sweet is the response. Strike it roughly, and it yields not melody, but harsh and discordant notes.

It is like a beautiful palace; knock gently at the door, and it will be opened. Tread softly through its wonderful aisles, and gaze upon the wonderful mechanism displayed in its creation. Enter its banquet-hall and feast. Fear not to eat, for you are but increasing the stores of your entertainer. Examine its apartments. They but increase in number as you would count them. Look at the diamonds; fear not to handle them, for they will sparkle at your touch. Look at the touch; they will shine more brightly by contact; wear them, for you cannot lose them if you would. Steal them you may, but return them you must.

It is like a murmuring stream, gliding quietly, gurgling sweetly in its hirsutious nature. Fall, evening dew, on its polished surface, yet will not disturb its placidity. Descend, gentle showers, it will tremble with delight at your sweet kisses. Come not, ye torrents, children of the tornado, for they will rise at your approach; come not in your anger, for turbulence is not its nature.

Like a mountain, from whose towering heights genius has scattered its gems and intellect hurled the thunder-bolt of its power; from whose summit have flowed streams of soul, to cleanse and purify a diseased world.

Like a quiet valley, where in security we may repose. Where intellect may indulge in its steepest, and aim itself for new achievements and greater triumphs.

Truly, the human mind is all these. Incomprehensible, yet ever inviting investigation. An inexhaustible reservoir, from which a world may drink and bud to its contents. A mystery to itself, yet never satisfied with its own interior workings, and constantly seeking to elucidate its own intricacies.

A tangled skein, from which the thread runs smoothly, yet ever in a snarl; a mysterious ball, ever unwinning, yet never unwound; always speaking, yet never understood; ever familiar, yet new to itself; giving forth, but ever retaining; casting abroad, yet ever collecting.

Will a future world reveal its wonderful mechanism? It never will! Immortal in its nature, it must never be understood. A complete analysis of its material elements would destroy its immortality. Most perfect in its parts, yet can never attain perfection.

Go on, then, thou immortal creation! I know thee not, and yet I know thee. I cannot comprehend, yet I deeply love I studied thee. Farewell to thee; but in rain do I speak of thee. Thou wilt not go! Then stay; but let me not think of thee! Thou wilt not! Then assist me, but let beauty, harmony and goodness be the results of the secret working; become attuned to sympathy and love; pour forth melody from the sweetest chords; work on, more on, for immortality is thy name. Here must I cease to dwell upon thy wonderful mechanism, thy secret workings, thy mysterious power.

CORRECT SPEAKING.—We advise all young people to acquire in early life to the habit of using good language both in speaking and writing, and to abandon as early as possible any use of slang words and phrases. The longer they live the more difficult the acquisition of good language will be; and if the golden age of youth—the proper seasons for the acquisition of language—be passed in its education, the unfortunate victim of neglected education is very probably doomed to talk slang for life. Money is not necessary to procure this education; every man has it in his power. He has merely to use the language which he reads, instead of the slang which he hears; to form his taste from the best speakers and poets of the country, to treasure up choice phrases in his memory, and habituate himself to their use—avoiding at the same time, that pedantic precision and bombast which show rather the weakness of a vain ambition than the polish of an educated mind.

WORDS OF WISDOM.—Sidney Smith says in one of his works: "Mankind are always happier for having been happy; so that if you make them happy now, you may make them happy twenty years hence, by the memory of it." A childhood passed with a due mixture of rational indulgence, under fond and wise parents, diffuses over the whole of life a feeling of calm pleasure, and, in extreme old age, is the very last remembrance which the soul can erase from the mind of man.

No enjoyment, however inconsiderable, is confined to the moment. A man is the happier for life from having once made an agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time with pleasant people, or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure; which contributes to render old men so attentive to the scenes before them, and carries them back to a world that is past, and to scenes never to be renewed again.

Foreign and Colonial.
Arrival of the Asia.

New York, May 20.—The royal mail steamship Asia, from Liverpool on the 14th, arrived here this forenoon.

Baton Da Stoeckel, Russian Minister to Washington, came passenger by the Asia. Napoleon's departure from France was a perfect ovation, and his reception at Genoa, where he arrived on the 12th, was most cordial. He was expected to proceed to join the army on the 14th. The King of Sardinia visited the Emperor at Genoa.

Official Sardinian bulletins continue to report retrograde movements by the Austrians whose head quarters are at Hobbit.

The Sardinians had retaken their former position.

The British Government formally proclaims strict neutrality, and warns its subjects against violations. The War Department issued an important notice authorizing the formation of volunteer corps throughout England. The activity in the dockyards is equal to that at the height of the Crimean war.

The Parliamentary elections were nearly all over; the result as before reported.

The army of Lyons was under orders for Italy. This would raise the French troops in Italy to about 200,000.

French legislation on the corn laws is postponed sine die.

The Bank of France lost 25,000,000 francs in specie during the month.

The Bourse was active and higher, but declined on the 13th.

The projected mission of Prince Windischgratz to St. Petersburg is abandoned.

The Prussian Chambers had unanimously authorized a war loan by Government.

Advisers from Turkey report increasing agitation in the provinces.

Liverpool, May 14.—Cotton imports are on an unprecedented scale. The market has fallen back, the closing advance of American scarcely exceeding 1/2 on the more current qualities, as compared with Friday last.

Brazzaville.—Richardson, Spence, & Co. quote breadstuffs more buoyant, since the departure of the Vanderbilt and City of New York. Flour held for an advance, but was difficult to sell. Holders of wheat asked an advance of 6d, which checked sales, and business was limited. Western Red, 8s 11s; white, 10s 6d to 11s 5d; Southern, 10s 9d to 13s.

Corn, yellow and mixed are held at an advance of 2d to 3d; white, unchanged; mixed, 6s 6d to 6s 11d; yellow, 6s 8d to 7s 6d; white, 7s 9d to 8s 4d.

It is affirmed in ministerial circles at Berlin that Prussia for the moment maintains an expectant policy, and has not bound herself to any power to remain neutral. Germany is disposed to leave the initiative to Prussia, as she will have the heaviest burden to support in the common defence.

Count Rechberg, President of the Federal Diet and Austrian Ambassador, has left for Vienna, having been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the place of Count Buol-Schauenstein, who has tendered his resignation.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.
Bigland & Co. report breadstuffs firm at yesterday's prices, and rather more enquiry for provisions.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, May 14.—Consols closed at 91 1/2 to 91 3/4 for account. Stocks in good demand. Shares, very little doing.

LONDON MARKET.—Barings report that the corn market opened very dull at a decline of 1/2d to 3/4d on wheat. At the close there was more steadiness, but without much business. White wheat 4s 1/2 to 4s 3/4; red 5s 1/2 to 5s 3/4. Flour 23s a 34s.

The York Roads.
(From the Montreal Advertiser.)

In 1850 was perpetrated one of the Hinecks' jobs, by which the Toronto Roads, consisting of North Toronto, East York, West York, and Lake Shore, were sold to the Toronto Road Company, of which Mr. Hineck's particular friend, Mr. James Beatty, was the President, and only apparent stockholder. The stipulated price was \$300,400, payable five per cent annually, the first payment two years after the purchase, with interest at five per cent.

The sale at the time was denounced by the Conservative press as a most iniquitous job; intended to put money into Mr. Beatty's pocket in return for services in aid of the new Governor of Barbadoes. But for the sale to Mr. Beatty, the local municipalities would be the purchasers.

Mr. Beatty, also the proprietor of the Toronto Leader, a journal supporting the Government, so long as the Government supports the Grand Trunk, has paid on account of his purchases in principal and interest \$27,141, and is in error for the same \$28,503. He is also an applicant to the Government to be relieved of this indebtedness, upon the ground that the property was much injured by the establishment of railways, by provincial subsidies; and that he saved the country a large sum by taking the roads off his hands.

Mr. James Beatty, or the Toronto Road Company, according to his own statement, has drawn during the last eight years, an annual revenue of from £8,000 to £10,000 from these roads; it was £9,494 in 1851, £10,482 in 1850, and £9,829 in 1858. During this time he claims to have outlaid in permanent improvements and repairs, £18,278, so that the net profit was £53,625, almost enough to have paid the instalments and interest to the present time, without any draft upon the £76,000 forming the imaginary capital of the Company.

According to Mr. Beatty's own statement, of this sum the Government only got £27,141; the balance, £28,859, being probably a moderate allowance to the President for his labors in the public service and his own.

The Government has intimated its intention of favorably considering Mr. Beatty's case, and the probability is that the loyalty of the Leader will be fixed by transferring the claim on Mr. Beatty to the national debt. It is of course a very hard case that Mr. Beatty should, after purchasing these roads, with the conviction that they would pay a clear profit of £10,000 a year, and need no repairs for half a century, find that they fell

short of his expectations in both particulars. The intention of the Government, which made the sale to Mr. Beatty was to give him a bonus to this amount; the faith of the Government is therefore pledged to it. The present Administration inherits the obligations of its predecessor.

Dressed or Not Weight of Animals.
(From the American Agriculturist.)

CATTLE.—At the West, and generally among farmers, whose cattle are sold by weight, instead of by the head, the live weight is undervalued. This is obtained at the scales, or perhaps more frequently by estimate. At the New York cattle market, cattle are usually sold by the weight of the four quarters dressed. Thus, when a butcher buys a bullock at nine cents per lb., it is this price for the dressed meat, and does not include the feet, head, hide and loose tallow. If the retailer estimates by the pound, at prices which average nine cents, he gets the hide, tallow, head and feet, for the expense of killing, selling and profit, and this usually pays. At the cattle market the net weight is generally estimated

New Advertisements.

Muslim Dresses—Simpson & Trent's,
North Main Street, L. Grant.
Weekly Office—H. L. Munro.
Limo Just Received—J. B. Wilson.
Notice—David Atkinson.

Monies Received

On New Era during the month of May 31, 1859:
John Millard \$1.50; Chas. Brown \$1.25; Peter Decker \$1.13; Peter Lepard \$1.00; Geo. Lamont \$1.00; C. Lewis \$1.00; W. W. Bell \$1.00; J. D. Gould \$1.00; Joseph Hewitt \$1.00; Warren Player \$1.00; Wm. Ritchey \$1.00; Robert Powell \$1.00; J. C. Smith \$1.00; Isaac Tool \$1.00; John Gordon \$1.00; N. Stephens \$1.00; Wm. Graham \$1.00; J. Barker \$1.00; E. Wheeler \$1.00; M. C. Hill \$1.00; Joseph Collins \$1.00; Isaac Travis \$1.00; Jared Brown \$1.00; T. L. Webb \$1.00; Saml. Johnson \$1.00; John Tool \$1.00; Thomas Claffy \$1.00; L. Brown per Mr. C. \$1.

Agents for "New Era."

Aurora, - - - Mr. J. H. LLOYD.
Kathleen, - - - SETH ASHUR.
Lafayette, - - - S. S. SMITH.
Lafayette, - - - J. J. PRAGGON.
Lafayette, - - - J. J. PRAGGON.
Sharon, - - - C. STONE.
Holland Landing, - - - J. T. RAY.
Queensville, - - - Wm. CARR.
Queensville, - - - H. H. MOORE.
Queensville, - - - R. H. EVANS.
Queensville, - - - J. H. WHEAT.
Queensville, - - - M. W. LAMONT.
Queensville, - - - Wm. McKAY.
Queensville, - - - Dr. FENEL.
Queensville, - - - Mr. HUNTER, P. M.
Queensville, - - - S. SMITH, P. M.
Queensville, - - - J. ROWE.

Babes in the various localities would confer a favor by remitting, through our authorized Agents, or direct to us, the amounts now due and also for the forthcoming volume.

The New Era.

Nowmarket, Friday, June 3, 1859.

General Summary.

67- Promoters awarded at the late Exhibition of the Newmarket Mechanics' Institute, are now payable, and may be had on application to Mr. S. Roadhouse.

67- Sharon feast and public service takes place to-morrow, at the usual hours. For particulars, see advertisement elsewhere. There will, no doubt, be a large gathering.

67- The Governor General and his Advisers have been to Ottawa, for the purpose of making a selection of the locations for Public Buildings, but after all, perhaps, they are only playing blind.

67- Proceedings of King Council on the 17th ult., received yesterday—two into for this issue; but as they possess considerable interest, in reference to money matters, we will give a report next week.

67- The Counties' Council of York and Paul commenced its second session for 1859, at the Court House Toronto, on Monday next. We are glad to learn that the Warden's health has so far improved as to enable him to enter upon his duties.

67- In our report of the Mechanics' Institute Exhibition, an error was made in describing a Picture on view from Miss Jane Vernon, representing the Rich Man and Lazarus, as recorded in Luke, 16th Chap. 23rd verse. Instead of being a Steel Engraving, it should have been Crayon Drawing. This work was well executed and reflected much credit upon the artistic skill of Miss Vernon.

SHARON CHURCH CLERK.—On Wednesday evening last, a meeting of Clergymen took place in the Mansion House, Sharon, for the purpose of organizing a club, and the election of officers for the current year. The following is the result of the election:
Mr. John Stedman, President.
Mr. George W. Stedman, Vice President.
Mr. W. Edwards, Secretary.
Mr. George Hodgson, Treasurer.
COMMITTEE.—Messrs. A. Suter, G. Stedman, H. P. Suter, Titus Wilson, and Albert Dean.
The first game for the season, we understand, takes place to-morrow (Saturday), at 2 p. m.

The Town Council.

We beg to call the attention of the public generally to the fact, that the Assessors for 1859, ran into the opposite extreme this year, as compared with last, by placing property called farming land, but almost in the centre of the Village at \$40—land, the owners will not sell for less than \$200; while a man with but little over an acre, at the very boundary is rated at \$98 per acre; this is called assessing according to actual value—and this, three of our Town Councilors have decided was just and equitable. "Kissing goes by favors;" and it's just as in the Council, although not to that extent practiced heretofore. This matter of assessment was a grievous complaint last year—and now it is generally understood, that would be remedied this year. We do not care, particularly, what farm land is assessed at provided the other property of the Village is assessed equal; but we do complain of putting a premium on property held by rich men. Eight or ten years hence, this property will be thrown into lots at enormous prices—made valuable by the industry and enterprise of the mechanics and artisans of the Village. The principle now practiced in the assessment is rotten to the core, and will not stand the test of either reason or common sense. We are unfortunately poor, as an individual, and only own two town lots; but our wise men say it is just as equitable to assess us as tax another man for five Acres, because, fourthly, he farms his land, and we plant potatoes in ours—that's not farming; and this is doing right, in their estimation, between men and men. Mr. Reuben Robinson has a little over an acre on the boundary line of the Corporation and is rated, therefore, above \$60, while property one-quarter of a mile—say, half-a-mile nearer the centre of the Village, and property, too, held at \$200 per acre, is set down at \$40. It is useless to multiply cases; but this is the character of the assessment, and our town fathers, (at least a majority of them) at their last meeting, decided this was equitable and just—and this is the great reform to be made in the assessment, in the year of grace, 1860. From the course being pursued, the

mechanics and artisans of the Village will have to unite to make this matter of assessment one of the leading questions of abolition in any man or set of men seeking their suffrages, at another election. The assessment Act is so framed that large property-holders have advantage enough in the statute law, and this should suffice, without carting at both ends. True, we have not yet before us the "policy of the Government," although they have been coming months in office, on this point; but if they adopt the sliding scale, the Village will suffer materially in consequence. The vote on the unequal assessment stood—yes, Messrs. Smith, Sutherland and Davison; Nays, the Regent and Mr. Cook. Generally speaking, the Council has acted with a good deal of prudence and caution; but in this instance we fear it has acted considerably wide of the mark—at least the majority of its members have, and we have, therefore, thought it our duty to speak thus plainly of what we thought of the whole matter. Besides, the new members of Council elected this year, stated at the hustings, that they would propose a more just and equitable system of assessment, and give such instructions to the assessors as would tend to lessen the grievances complained of last year, in regard to this very matter. We confidently expected they would carry out what they then declared; but we fear they have forgotten themselves in this particular. Let us hope better for the future; but the fact that the matter of assessment was considerably discussed at the late election shows, there was a strong feeling in the matter; and the recent action of the Council, in our opinion is not likely to lessen it. There is no question but what the farming land should have been raised to \$50 or \$55.

We do not wish to be understood as finding fault with large property holders for getting their land rated as low as possible; but we find fault with the inequality of the assessment. If \$40 is considered a fair standard for such land as lies between the residence of John B. Galt, Esq., and the factory, or along Prospect-street, let this be taken as a standard, and not go to the Corporation Boundary and tax above \$83, because the owner has little over 4 acres. Just as much produce can be grown upon the former as upon the latter, per acre, and consequently should at least be rated equal the latter. We are far from impeaching the motives of those members of the Council who differ with us on this point; but we fear they did not give the matter that due consideration it deserves. The Town Clerk is assessed \$300 for one acre, upon the corner of Prospect and Pearson-streets, while land adjoining the east and south is set down at \$10. Really, it is astonishing how setting down four stakes can add \$200 to the value of an acre of land. Take twenty acres along the front at \$300 an acre, and it will amount to double what the whole farm is assessed at. There must be something wrong here, either the one is assessed altogether too high, or the other too low. Will some of those gentlemen who were to bring down "matured plans," be kind enough to tell us which?

But now that the thing is done, and the Revision Court has passed the roll, we do think in justice to the mechanics and artisans of the Village, the Council should not levy any Statute Labor upon parties assessed high enough to cover the \$32 paid by young men; but should pass a By-Law levying so much in the \$2 for general purposes. In case this is not done, the sliding scale says, after a man's assessment reaches \$500, he has no more Statute Labor to pay until it reaches \$1,000, and then it makes another jump to \$2,000. We would urge this matter upon the careful consideration of the Council, in the hope that something like justice may be done in the premises. For our own part, we do not coincide with the views entertained and publicly asserted by some, that those members of the Council who voted to confirm the roll, were bidding for aristocratic favors or had personal objects in view; but take it to be a matter upon which a difference of opinion is manifest, and their error is more one of judgement than of heart; and we hope the matter of complaint will be remedied to some extent at least, by the adoption of the plan proposed.

Whitechurch Council.

The above Council met at Sangster's Hotel, Stouffville, on the 25th May. All the members present—the Reeve, Joseph Hartman, Esq., presiding.

After reading the minutes, the first item for consideration was the application for aid in support of Mary Calvin.

On motion of Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Taylor, the order was discharged.

On motion of Mr. Macklem, seconded by Mr. Taylor, the Treasurer was authorized to pay Mr. T. B. Pearson the sum of \$3, for services at the late Municipal Election as Poll Clerk.

A communication was read from the Town Clerk of Uxbridge respecting the Town Line Road at Lot 16 of Uxbridge.

Mr. Macklem, seconded by Mr. Ironsides, moved for leave to introduce a By-Law to create a Collector for 1859.—Leave granted. The By-Law was then read and passed—reading Mr. Thomas Lloyd's name was inserted in the By-Law as Collector.

Mr. Jones introduced a By-Law to repeal By-Law No. 129.

It was then read a second and third time and adopted.

Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Macklem, and—
Resolved—That the Treasurer be authorized to call upon Mr. Joshua Wilson for balance of \$27.80cts. "Forward money in his hands; and also for \$12, further balance in his hands, unless the improvements contemplated to be made by the expenditure thereof on the Highways on the 5th Con., and the Side Line between Lots 20 and 21 in the 6th Con., be completed within one month from this date.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Ironsides, and—

Resolved—That O. Ford be allowed until the 1st day of March next to remove the lumber purchased by him on the 6th Con. Line, on condition that he pay the balance, now due, within one month from this date—serving to the Township all the cedar timber in his lot, requisite to the improvement and making of the Road within that limit; and on the further condition that in making any improvement on the Road on said allowance, all expenses incurred in removing any cordwood now cut, be paid by O. Ford.—Carried.

Mr. Macklem moved, seconded by Mr. Taylor, and—
Resolved—That M. Jones, Esq., be authorized to sell, as soon as convenient, all timber on the 10th Concession Line Road allowance, from Lot No. 10 to Lot No. 15 inclusive, and to prosecute, in the name of the Township, all trespassers on such timber.—Carried.

The Council then adjourned for one hour and a half.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council resumed business, about two o'clock.

The first item this afternoon, was the reading of the Prohibitory By-Law, passed at last meeting. After considerable discussion, pro and con, the Reeve put the question—Nays, Messrs. Jones, Taylor, Macklem and Ironsides—4. The By-Law was therefore declared lost.

A By-Law was introduced to appropriate the sum of \$500 00cts, for the improvement of Roads in the Township.

The Council shortly after adjourned, to meet again at Brookfield's Inn, Aurora, on the 10th of August next.

Newspaper Postage.

As most of our readers are aware, by an Act passed last session, a duty was imposed upon knowledge, by the re-imposition of Newspaper Postage. This act takes effect on and after the 1st of July. The Governor in Council has decided to make that charge 27 cents per annum, on Weekly newspapers—this amount can be paid in one sum, or half-yearly, or quarterly, just as will best suit the convenience of subscribers themselves; but unless paid as above, there will be a copper on each paper—the public should bear this in mind.

We shall endeavor to make arrangements, so that our patrons who desire it, at Aurora, Sharon and Holland Landing will be relieved of this tax, by sending the parcel to some friend in these localities, for distribution. Perhaps we shall be able to announce the names of gentlemen next week who will undertake the delivery of the Era in these respective places—and we would request all who desire to take advantage of the arrangement to leave their names at this office on or before the 1st proximo.

We have already expressed our views regarding this tax on newspapers; and the press generally, Ministerial as well as Opposition, have condemned Mr. Post Master General Smith for its re-imposition. The funds of the public chest will be but slightly increased, while the amount thus imposed, though small, will be attended with considerable trouble and vexation to subscribers. After deducting the expense of collection, Mr. Smith will have very little change to hand from this source of revenue.

However, this act of the present government is quite in keeping with their whole course and policy in the administration of our public affairs. Grind the public—tax the people—and hang on to the purse strings, appears to them, as the grand principle that should govern the management of the Province. How long this state of things will continue remains to be seen; we see very little prospect of a change until the constitution of Northumberland has the opportunity to serve Smith as Wentworth did Spence; or Kingston gives a ticket of dismissal to John A. Macdonald, as Huron did to Cayley, at the last general election. Nothing short of a dissolution of the present Assembly can make much change, and the sooner we have it, the better for the Province.

Dr. Dyoeclean Lewis.

From the last No. of the Lockport *Intelligencer*, we learn the above-named gentleman has recently returned from a tour in Europe; and is now writing letters for publication, giving an account of what he saw and heard. The following extract we take from a letter of his, inserted in the last issue of the *Intelligencer*, in which he gives his opinion of the Cunard and Collins Lines of Steamships:—

"In a smooth sea, the Cunard *Pereira* will run twenty miles an hour, while the Collins *Baltic* will not make above fourteen or fifteen. And in a sea so rough that the *Pereira* could not make more than four miles and very wet at that, the *Baltic* will run ten miles, with a good dry deck. Of course this striking difference is attributed to the mode, in which no nation can compare with America. Even Englishmen can not but admit this superiority on the part of brother Jonathan."

"But when you come to the engine the case is changed—there are no other engines in the world that can be compared with those built by the Scotch."

"With an accident to the machinery of American steamers is quite common; I never heard of but one or two instances in which a Scotch Ocean Engine broke down."

"But a still more remarkable difference than those I have named, is about to be observed in the moral condition of the crew. While on the English steamers the crew appears in beautiful working uniform, and the men are all quiet and polite, free from profanity—in perfect discipline, the American crew, swear, and do pretty much as they choose."

The above Dr., is the same gentleman who visited Newmarket a little above three years since, when our citizens enjoyed a rich scene in the shape of a discussion on the relative merits of the Homoeopathic and Allopathic systems of practice. Dr. Lewis is evidently a great brag, whatever may be his other qualifications.

Magistrates' Court.

The Reeve has laid his hands full to attend to the numerous cases brought before him under the County By-Law, for disorderly conduct and drunkenness, during the past ten days—there being over a dozen, several of the parties being residents of the surrounding townships. It is useless to take up the space of the paper with details. Fines and fees amounting to over \$30.

STEALING WHEAT.

William and John Posen of North Gwillimbury were charged, before the Reeve on Monday last, with stealing a quantity of wheat from Mr. Cressor of King. The following are the particulars. Cressor missed the wheat on Saturday morning, and traced the wagon track and foot-prints of the horses, to Lundy's Mill, and there found parties had called that morning and got wheat ground of a like sample to his own. He then took a description of the parties and traced them to their homes, and in the neighborhood ascertained that they would be likely characters for such an act. Mr. Cressor then returned to Newmarket, got out a warrant, and had the parties arrested. In searching the premises the considerable found five bags belonging to Mr. Cressor, filled with flour. The prisoners, on seeing their position, confessed their guilt. On being brought up on Monday, the Reeve convicted them to stand their trial at the next criminal term.

CASE OF RABBIT.

Nelson Tucker was charged before R. H. Smith, Esq., with an attempt to rape upon a girl of 16 years—the daughter of Mr. Joseph Gibson—all of East Gwillimbury, we believe. After hearing the case, Mr. Smith sent Tucker to Toronto, to stand his trial at the next criminal term. The case was not considered a very heinous one.

Correspondence.

We wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents. To the Editor of the New Era.

Mr. Editor,—In your last issue, I observed an anonymous letter of the 11th, signed of a Wesleyan, containing, besides much of which I trust, for the credit of the writer, as a Christian, is by this time abandoned,—tw, or three assertions requiring correction and explanation.

The first assertion to be noticed is as follows:—
"It says, 'The New Connection people have determined to have the control of the house, the Wesleyan Chapel, at Holland Landing; and would not give up the key, to the Trustees and resolved to take off the lock and replace it with another. A sum of money was also tendered them as a net off for their claim, which they refused.' In this quotation your correspondent is in error. The 'New Connection people' never 'determined to have the control' of the Wesleyan Chapel, at Holland Landing; never sought for or desired anything of the kind, never set up any claim or pretended to hold any claim against the said chapel, never held the key, therefore could not refuse to give it up.

That chapel was built in 1812, by Aaron Jakeway, who, for the last twelve years has been a member of the Methodist New Connection Church, being then a Wesleyan, was appointed a Trustee, and also a member of the Building Committee for the Chapel. In the capacity of member of the Building Committee, Mr. Jakeway, besides giving a liberal subscription in aid of the Building Fund, expended a considerable sum of his private funds, in payment of debts incurred in behalf of the building. For this expenditure he held a claim against the building. At the time of his withdrawal from the Wesleyan Church, in 1817, he held the key of the Chapel, and as a portion of this claim, amounting to the sum of \$17 1/2. 21, was yet unpaid, and he was also responsible for the payment of another claim due to the builder, Mr. Jakeway, for his own security, retained the key, taking care that the house was always opened in good time for worship whenever required by the Wesleyans. No offer was for some time made, to relieve Mr. Jakeway from his pecuniary liability; he, holding the key, opened the house for the ministers of his own church, at such times as would not interfere with the use of it by the Wesleyans. Under these circumstances, the 'sum of money' mentioned by your correspondent was tendered, I suppose, as a 'set off' against his claim—not against the claim of the 'New Connection people.'

I have already stated the unpaid balance of Mr. Jakeway's claim was £17 1/2. 21; the 'sum of money' tendered as a 'set off' was £7 17s. 11d., leaving still unpaid for £10 1s. 3d. To effect a settlement and secure peace, Mr. Jakeway would have accepted this balance, and relinquished both his claim and the key, on condition that his responsibility for the claim of the builder should be cancelled. All the required was, that the parties seeking possession of the key, should furnish him with an acquittance in full, in writing, from the builder, for all pecuniary liability; this they failed to do, he therefore retained the key.

In regard to the mode by which he was afterwards deprived of possession of the chapel, and thereby of his best legal remedy against loss, I will prefer to speak more particularly after your anonymous correspondent gives us his name, together with the reason why the debt, which he admits was due, has never yet been paid.

The only other point I will now notice is, the reference to the use of the Methodist New Connection Chapel, at Aurora, by our Wesleyan friends at that place, when they were enlarging their own place of worship. The facts, I believe, are as follows:—
The Methodist New Connection Sabbath School was held in the Temperance Hall, at James Andrews acting in behalf of the Wesleyan congregation applied to me as superintendent of our school to know if we would oblige them by removing the school for a few Sabbaths to the Chapel that they might worship in the Hall. I at once offered them the use of our Chapel, as it was more commodious, and their services would not be held at the same time as our own. The offer was accepted, and I am sorry to find that there is even one, who at this distance of time, thinks its acceptance a mistake.

I very much regret to feel compelled to enter into a newspaper controversy on this subject, and only do so in defence. When A. Wesleyan's letter appeared, the Rev. Mr. Goldsmith, against whom it was aimed, was preparing to leave for Conference, and could not have time to reply. Being myself cognizant of the facts, and being aware also that similar misrepresentations of these facts had been circulated by other means, I felt it my duty to meet at once this first attempt to circulate in print, statements so erroneous, and so much calculated to do injury to the cause of the Wesleyan Church. I refer to the Aurora matter because I do not believe there are many, and I hope not any, who sympathize with the feelings exhibited by your correspondent. The offer was made by myself, approved by my brethren of the Church to which I belong, and accepted by my Wesleyan brethren, all in good faith; and if a similar case occur again, I trust we will all be found to act in a similar manner; and that even the one who thinks he made a mistake in accepting a friendly offer, made in a Christian spirit, will not persist in his apparent determination to foster discord where harmony if not reunion might prevail.

Respectfully yours,
JOSEPH HARTMAN.

Whitechurch, May 30th, 1859.

To the Advocates of War.

A PROTEST.

I protest against war, and all preparations for war,—1st, Because it is contrary to Christian principles. 2nd, It is opposite to the teachings of Christ, in his Sermon on the Mount, "Blessed are the peace makers, for they shall be called the children of God." M. 5th c. 9th v. 3d. It is contrary to the law of God our Creator, it disannuls the ten commandments, especially the sixth, "Thou shalt not kill." I protest against giving my name for the Malitia, for this reason: "He that taketh the sword shall die by the sword." I furthermore solemnly declare that I will never serve in the army, navy or militia, of any nation, state or churchman. I am a Christian, therefore I cannot, will not fight, for any cause or country. I claim and demand liberty of Conscience, to serve God in peace, yes, as free as the rippling waters run, or the pure air we breathe, without being under bonds to anti-Christian notions of any nations under the sun. Peace and war are two different things. They do not belong together.

Lord Brougham, in a speech made in the House of Commons on the opening of the railway connecting that town with London, said:—"I reflected that this powerful and glibulous and useful triumph over the elements, and over nature herself, had cost a million of money; while fifteen millions had been squandered on cruelty and crime, in naturalizing barbarism, over the world, subduing the nations in darkness, making the earth the earth of every country, and the sun shining on horrors and comprehensions, squandered on war, the greatest crime of the human race, and the greatest curse, because it involves every other crime within its execrable arms, and all in the wretched and utterly vain attempt to crush the liberties of the people."

C. W. PENNYMAN.
Maple Grove, Sharon, May 21, 1859.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir,—According to previous arrangement a S. S. party was held in Mr. Glover's neighborhood, last Friday last. Although in the fore part of the day, the thunder peeling in the distance, followed by heavy rain and wind-storm, prevented every appearance of an unfavorable afternoon; yet, about noon the clouds dispersed, and the great extent of the solar system shown forth in all his mid-day splendor, which, as a matter of course, inspired with awe, those who were busily preparing for the coming celebration. The hour having arrived for the first, a large and respectable company set down to the table, which were abundantly spread with all the delicacies that could possibly be desired. After satisfying their passing wants, the assembly retired to the seats in front of the speaker's platform; Mr. John Nichols, Counsellor at Law No. 5, was then invited to occupy the chair, which he did in a most able and satisfactory manner. The chairman after making a few introductory and appropriate remarks, called upon Mr. B. Pennington, the Rev. Mr. Galt, to address the audience. Their remarks were to the point, relating faith in a most forcible and explicit manner the benefits of Sabbath Schools upon the youth of the rising generation. The speakers were listened to with marked attention, and their recitations were delivered by the S. S. scholars, which added much to the interest of the occasion. The expectations of the people were more than realized in the result of the party. Much credit is due to the ladies of the English Settlement—who may be considered their U. S. S.

Yours truly,
East Gwillimbury, May 30, 1859.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir—Please publish the following examples for solution, in your next issue, and oblige
Yours, &c., R. T.

May 26, 1859.

1st. A man borrowed \$60,—what sum shall he pay daily to cancel the debt, principal and interest, in 60 days—interest at 10 per cent; 12 months for the year and 30 days for the month.
2nd. Two men went out to hunt for deer. They killed one, which they were anxious to divide; but having nothing to weigh it upon, they resolved to cut a lever and place it upon the limb of a tree—having one arm of the lever longer than the other. The deer was then placed upon the longer arm, and the heaviest of the two men upon the shorter arm, when they just balanced. The deer was then placed upon the shorter, and the lighter man upon the longer arm, when they balanced. Required—the weight of the deer,—the weight of men being 192 and 147 lbs respectively.
3rd. A man having to pass through three gates had certain number of pence with which to pay the toll. At the first gate he paid half half the toll and a half-penny more; at the second gate, half that he had left and a half-penny more; and at the third gate, half that he then had and half-penny more—taking all that he had. Required—the number of pence that he had at first.

Foreign and Colonial.

Arrival of the Hungarian.

New York, May 30.

The Hungarian passed Further Point at 10 o'clock last night.

The Emperor Napoleon has transferred his headquarters on the 14th to Alexandria, where he was received with enthusiasm, and the King went to meet him.

Prince Napoleon remained at Genoa to organize his Corps d'Armee.

The Austrians withdrew from Bobbio and moved from Stradella towards Valsura.

No collision has yet taken place.

The French army in Italy on the 11th, amounted to one hundred and twenty thousand. The Austrians are estimated at two hundred thousand.

The Austrians were concentrating with a view to fortify their lines of the Ticino and the Po.

The Austrian Government had asked for a Lombardo-Venetian loan of 75,000,000 in silver at 5 per cent.

The Prussian Chambers closed with a remarkable speech from the Prince Regent, in which he declared that Prussia was determined to maintain the basis of the European public right, the balance of power in Europe, and the national interests of Germany.

The Emperor summoned to Genoa the French Ambassador of Rome.

TURIN, May 17.

The Austrians are threatening the bridge of Stalla; the waters of the Po have risen. The Emperor remains at Alessandria, busily forming strategical plans. Incessant rains prevent troops from moving. The Austrians have withdrawn from Voghira to Casteggio.

The London *Times*' special correspondent dating from the Austrian head quarters at Morta, on the 10th affirms that the Piedmontese evinced great friendliness for the Austrians who were supplying starving peasants with food.

Count Buol's resignation was construed into concessions by Austria to Russia.

The English elections were all but finished. Ministerial gain 23.

The subscriptions to the new French Loan reached over 2,300,000 francs, nearly five times the amount asked.

Rome continued tranquil.

The Tuscan Consul, at Ancona, hauled down his flag, and the French and Sardinian Consuls threatened to demand their passports. Austria continued fortifying.

BREADSTUFFS.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.

There has been rather an improved tone in the market during the past two days. Flour in good request; Western Canal 11s 6d a 12-9d per 100 lbs; Philadelphia and Baltimore 12s a 12 1/2.

Wheat at the full rates of Friday. White 10s a 11s 6d per 100 lbs; Red and mixed 8s 4d a 11s 3d per 100 lbs.

Corn, fair amount of business done. White 8s 4d a 8d 1/2 per 100 lbs; Yellow 6s 9d a 7s; Mixed 6s 8 a 6 1/2.

FURTHER BY THE HUNGARIAN.

Tuesday's Paris *Moniteur* contains the following from Alessandria; "May 16, Riva has fallen incessantly during the last two days; but bad weather has not prevented our troops from taking positions assigned them by the Emperor, whose headquarters still continue to be at Alessandria. The Emperor remains there busied with his Generals in laying strategical plans."

Cardinal official bulletins report that a detachment of Austrian hussars near Vaghara, and took prisoners wounded corporal and some private. The Austrians have withdrawn from Vaghara to Casteggio.

TURIN, 17th.—Austrian workmen have been assembled on the right bank of the Po, and the Bridge of Stalla, and other workmen have been collected between Moni and Stradella.

Yesterday afternoon the French squadron was before Venice.

The French squadron, consisting of two ships of the line and a frigate, have captured four Austrian merchant vessels.

It was the English merchant steamer Duero, with East Indian mails for Trieste, that was boarded by boats of the French ship of the line.

A Belgian Journal asserts that England is about to contract for 40 thousand rifles, half to be made at Birmingham and the other half at Liege.

ITALY.

The Prince issued an order of the day announcing his appointment. He tells the soldiers that some of them were his comrades at Alma and at Inkermann, and says that they are about delivering Italy for ever from their oppression.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna is of opinion that Count Buol's resignation is an indication that the policy of Austria is about to undergo a complete change, and that concessions to Russia, most probably at the expense of Turkey, will be the rule.

HAMBURG, May 17.

The *Le Nord* announces that the Russian Government has given orders for five corps d'armee to be placed on a war footing with the whole of the artillery and cavalry belonging to each.

The arrivals of Australian and American gold for the past ten days amounted to £

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, at the Village of Sulton, Township of Georgetown, was dissolved on the 1st January, 1890.

All debts due by the late firm will be paid by Charles T. Noble, and all persons indebted to the firm, are requested to pay the amounts to the said Charles T. Noble.

CHARLES T. NOBLE, M.D.
HIRAM NOBLE, M.D.

Sulton, May 25th, 1890. 13-

SUTTON FESTIVAL

WILL take place on Saturday, the 4th of June next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for Worship, T. and Grange, at half past 2.

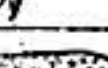
When first our Institution rose
It was that friends should join with foes;
We did not need to feel apart,
As though we had a better heart.

Still in presence of our friends,
We will be true to our old friends.

In peace and plenty to spend our time ;
When we a better planet see,
We will remove from where we be ;
For there we move prepared to die ;
With them that are more just and wise.

D. WILLSON
td-14

Sharón, May 19, 1832

T  **T**

THOMAS NIXON,
THANKFUL for past favors begs to remind his
numerous friends and Customers that he has
now on hand (and will dispose of at the lowest re-
marking profit) a very large assortment of the
cheapest

TEAS, GROCERIES,
Crockery, Glass-ware, Provision, and an increased
Stock of
BOOKS AND STATIONERY
In the Grocery Department will be found—
Teas, Spices,
Coffee, Tobacco, Cigars,
Chocolate, Raisins,
Sugars, Figs,
Rice, Macaroni, Vermicelli, &c., &c., &c.
In the Provision Department
Lord, Pork, Cheese, Butter, Eggs, &c.

Pork, Bacon,
 Hams, Sausages,
 Mackerel, Sardines,
 Trout, (Fresh and in Barrel,) Herrings, Cod-
 fish, (dry,) Codfish, (in Barrel,) Potatoes,
 Flour, Peas,
 Oatmeal, Crackers,
 Biscuits, Cornmeal,
 Buckwheat Flour, &c., &c.

ON THE BOOKSHELVES.
 Are kept a good supply of English and American
 BIBLES, in English and French, of various styles of
 Literature, in various styles of binding, togeth-
 er with a first-rate supply of Family Bibles, Testa-
 ments and Prayer Books.

Stationery of all kinds, Fancy Goods, Dolls, Musical Instruments, Blank Books, Music Books, Pens, &c., &c.

Newmarket, Feb. 6, 1856. v. 1

ROBERTSON'S
MAGNETIC PLASTER
THE GREAT STRENGTHENER and PAIN DESTROYER.
[THE best and cheapest Household Remedy for the World.] Strong and pleasant in its application, certain and effectual in its results. A hepat-

Rheumatism, Lame ness, Stiffness, Weakness, Dizziness, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Dispepsia, Coughs and Colds, Pains and Aches of every kind, down even to Corns, are **IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED**, and with a little patience, PERMANENTLY CURED.

NENTLY CURED; by its magical influence on the **MAGNETIC PLASTER.** It is the simplest, surest, easiest, pleasantest and cheapest remedy in existence. Its application is universal—equally to the strong man, the delicate woman, the feeble child. To each and all it will prove a valuable and saving. Its use is agreeable, and without annoyance or trouble. Its price is within the reach of all—rich or poor; all may have it, and all should have it who are sick; and suffering in any way.

FARMERS should be always supplied with this invaluable **PLASTER.** It will be the Good Physician in any household, ready at all times, and at a instant notice.

Put up in midnight tin boxes. Each box will

make six to eight plasters, and any child can spread them. Price 25 cents a box, with full and plain directions.

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
Inventor and Proprietor, 10 Walker St., N. Y.
MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER
IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS in every city, town and Village of the United States and Canada.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS

GERMAN DRILLERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC
CORDIAL,

The great standard medicine of the present age, has acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases, and the people have pronounced them worthy.

**Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice,
Debility of the Nervous System,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
and all diseases arising from a disordered
digestion, which are cured and dis-**

The Balsamio Cordial has acquired a reputation extending to every similar part of the continent. It will cure WITHOUT PAIN, the most severe and long-standing Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Inflammation, Croup, Hoarseness, Incontinent Catarrhs, and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few drops will also at once check and

These Medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co. No. 44, Nassau Street, Philadelphia, Pa. and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicinal preparations at all the usual pur-
chase.

The signature of C. M. JACKSON will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.

As the Americans purchased annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, you will find (valuable and commendatory) notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.

JOHN BENTLEY,
Agent Newarket,

